

ART. XLI.—*An Epitome of the British Genera, in the Order Thysanoptera, with Indications of a few of the Species.* By A. H. HALIDAY, M. A.

ORDO.—THYSANOPTERA.

Metamorphosis semicompleta—*Alæ quatuor subæquales, haud plicatæ nec reticulatæ; longè ciliatæ; anticæ firmiores.*—*Os, haustellum breve, deflexum, carnosum, siphona bisetum includens, palpisque 4 instructum.*—*Tarsi apice vesiculosi, exungues.*

Gen. Thrips. . *Linnaeus. De Geer. Geoffr. Fabr. &c.*
 Physapus . *De Geer. Act. Holn.*
 Ordo Thripsites *Newman.*

Body elongate depressed, with the segments all inosculating by a broad surface. Head flat above, the face inclined backwards, the mouth descending under the propectus. The parts of the mouth are united to form a short conic sucker, more fleshy than horny, and not retractile. The *labium*, which composes the posterior half, has the three usual segments distinct, the *stipes* (*mentum*) being the longest, the *ligulæ* shortest; the *palpi* are inserted in a narrow membranous space between these last. The *maxillæ* are flat, triangular, without division or articulation, their base coalescing with the scape of the labium, so that they have no free motion. A little beyond the middle and near the anterior edge are seated the palpi, which are longer than the labial pair. The maxillæ are applied to the edges of the labium, so that they almost meet at the point and enclose in front a triangular space occupied by the clypeus and labrum. The *clypeus* is transverse, but not symmetrical; being longer on the left side, its anterior line descending obliquely in that direction. The *labrum* seems to be wedge-shaped or triangular; (but I have scarcely yet separated it satisfactorily.) The *mandibles* are setaceous, with a bulbous base appearing close to the edge of the maxillæ, under which they dip immediately, becoming internal, and by their junction towards the tip forming a two-valved syphon. The compound eyes are lateral and separate. The antennæ longer than the head, of eight or nine joints, but sometimes seeming to have only five or six; filiform or capilla-

ceous, inserted on the advanced margin of the front, between the eyes. Simple eyes, usually three, placed in a triangle between the eyes, before the antennæ. The prothorax is a distinct, rather ample segment, with free motion; the propectus, deeply notched to admit the mouth. The pterothorax is composed of nearly equal segments, or the anterior smaller. The abdomen of ten segments, the 1st of which (*metapodeon*,—Newman,) is concealed below by the postpectus. Wings, usually four; linear, narrow, not folded nor reticulate; the nerves and margin fringed with long hairs, which diverging in flight, compensate for the smallness of the membrane. The upper pair are of stronger consistence, sometimes true elytra. The legs are short, each pair distant, the middle most, the hind pair least so. The feet two-jointed, with a vesicular tip, without claws. The larva resembles the perfect insect, but has a softer body, with the mesothorax and metathorax distinct: the mouth is almost alike, the antennæ and legs shorter; there are no simple eyes, and the compound are replaced by conglomerate eyes. The pupa resembles the perfect insect, but the articulations of the limbs are obscured by a film, and the wings enclosed in short fixed sheaths. The antennæ are turned back on the head, and the insect, though it moves about, is much more sluggish than in the other states.

In the first family the females are oviparous. I have neglected to observe whether it be the case in the others; but the structure of the borer leaves little doubt on this point. They feed on vegetable juices, and are often extremely injurious from their multitudes. It is probable that many of them have several broods in the year; indeed Passerini expressly asserts it. Others appear in the perfect state only for a short time, during the flowering season of a particular plant.

The order *Thysanoptera* seems sufficiently distinguished from *Hemiptera* by the distinct palpi and the broad *external* maxillæ; from *Orthoptera*, by the internal capillary mandibles, and the maxillæ, which are almost fixed, and have not the *galea*. The name proposed is taken from the plume-like fringes of the wings. From the way in which the alary segments are joined, there appears to be but one complete system of muscles for both pair of wings.

Synoptic View of the Families and Genera.

- A. No borer in the female Stirps et Fam. I. TUBULIFERA.
 Gen. I. PHLÆOTHIRIPS.
 AA. A 4-valved borer in the female Stirps II. TEREBRANTIA.
 B. Borer curved downwards Fam. II. STENELYTRA.
 C. Body reticulate Gen. II. HELIOTHIRIPS.
 CC. Body smooth
 D. Abdomen tomentose Gen. III. SERICOTHIRIPS.
 DD. Body glabrous Gen. IV. THIRIPS.
 BB. Borer recurved Fam. III. COLEOPTRATA.
 C. Nine distinct joints in the antennæ . . . Gen. V. MELANTHIRIPS.
 CC. Four last joints of antennæ minute and compact. Gen. VI. HOLOTHIRIPS.

Stirps et Fam.—TUBULIFERA.

Antennæ 8-articulatæ: palpi maxillares biarticulati, articulo 1^{mo}. perbrevis: alæ areniæ membranaceæ, cruciatis—incumbentes: terebra feminiæ nulla: segmentum ultimum in mare et femina attenuatum, tubulosum.—Ambulant lentè.

GEN. I.—PHLÆOTHIRIPS.

Thrips spp. *De Geer. Fabr. Geoffr.*

Sect. AA. *Ocellis nullis nec alis,*

Sp. 1. Phl. pedicularia.

Chestnut-brown, the end of the abdomen ferruginous; the first three joints of the antennæ and the legs light ochre yellow, the thighs darker.

Sect. AA. *Ocellis 3, alis completis aut abbreviatis.*

Subs. B. *Capitis lateribus parallelis.*

Sp. 2. Phl. aculeata. Fem. *Nigra, antennis fere totis, tibiis anticis tarsisque albidis; femoribus anticis subæqualibus; corporis setis fuscis; elytris limpidis.*

Thrips aculeata. *Fabr. Syst. Rhyn. 312. No. 1.*

Distinguished from the rest by its long head and antennæ, slender fore thighs, and the dusky colour of the long hairs.

Varies (immature?) chestnut brown, with pale antennæ, shanks, and feet.

Sp. 3. Phl. Ulmi. *Piceo-nigra, antennarum articulo 3^{to}. toto sequentibus basi, flavo-pallidis; tibiis basi apiceque, anticis totis tarsisque ferrugineis; femoribus anticis incrassatis; pollice in utroque sexu distincto.*

- Thrips ulmi . *Fabr. Syst. Rhyn. 313. No. 5.*
 Thrips corticis *De Geer, III. 11, No. 3, Tab. 1, fig. 8—12.*
 Thrips, &c. . *Geoffr. I. 384, No. 1. Tab. 7. fig. 6.*

Var. α.—Alata, elytris subflavescentibus.

Var. β.—Subaptera.

Var. γ.—Subaptera fusco-castanea.

The male is much shorter than the female, with the fore thighs twice as large, and the thumb, or tooth, on the inside of the fore foot common to all of this genus, very thick. The larva is very flat, white; with the head, a cordate spot on the prothorax, the antennæ, (except the two basal joints,) and the last two segments of the abdomen, blackish.

Inhabits under the bark of old trees, feeding on mucor.

Sp. 4. *Phl. flavipes. Castanea, ano ferrugineo; antennis ante basin pedibusque flavo-ferrugineis, femoribus posterioribus basi fuscescentibus; femoribus anticis incrassatis; elytris subflavescentibus.*

Sp. 5. *Phl. Statices. Alata atra, antennis medio, tibiis anticis apice tarsisque fusco-pallidis; femoribus anticis incrassatis; pollice maris distincto, feminae obsoleto.*

Antennæ short, thicker in the middle. Is always winged: the male shorter than the female; fore thighs twice as large, and the thumb distinct. The larva is less depressed than that of *Phl. Ulmi*; blood red, with the head, tail, antennæ, and legs shaded black. The blood of the perfect insect is red, like the larva. The egg is shaped like that of *Culex*, being cylindric, rounded at one end, and crowned with a knob at the other.

Inhabits the flowers of *Armeria maritima* in myriads. I have also found the larva on the same plant so early as March.

Subs. BB. *Capitis lateribus antrorsum convergentibus.*

Sp. 6. *Phil. coriacea. Capitis lateribus muricatis.*

The largest insect of the order. Pitchy black; the 2d and 3d joints of the antennæ, and the base of those which follow, the feet, fore shanks, and extremities of the others, pale yellow. The fore thighs thick. The hairs along the sides of the head spring from

a double row of sharp tubercles. Antennæ nearly as long as in *Phl. aculeata*.

Communicated by Mr. Walker.

Sp. 7. *Phl. annulicornis. Capitis lateribus inermibus.*

In the general proportions, intermediate between *Phl. Ulmi* and *Phl. Statices*. The antennæ shorter than in the former of these; the intermediate joints pale, but all tipped with brown; the fore shanks and the feet dull ferruginous; the fore thighs thick, and the thumb as in *Phl. Ulmi*, *fem.*

Stirps II.—TEREBRANTIA.

Antennæ pro typo 9-articulatæ: palpi maxillares 3-articulati: elytra parallela, suturâ rectâ juxtaposita, magis coriacea, nervis 3 longitudinalibus. Feminae terebra compressa acuta 4-valvis, rimæ inferæ segmentorum 9ⁿⁱ. et 10^{mi}. reposita: segmentum 8^{vum}. in eadem subtus bipartitum, in mare integrum. Saltant abdomine percusso.

Fam. II.—STENELYTRA.

Palpi recti teretes: antennarum articuli 3 ultimi attenuati, sæpius connati, et alter aut omnes oblitterati: elytra angusta nervis longitudinalibus tantum; margine omni nervisque longè ciliatis: terebra feminae decurva, ani ambitus inferus conformis (concarus.)

GEN. II.—HELIOTHRIPS.

Corpus reticulatum: collum incisum: antennæ apice capillaceæ: alæ angustissimæ, fere capillares.

Sp. 1. *Hel. Adonidum. Fem.*

Dusky black, the extremity of the abdomen ferruginous. Antennæ and legs white, the base and sixth joint of the former dusky. Wings almost hyaline. The body above is entirely netted with elevated lines, forming pretty regular hexagons, equal in size on the head, where they are largest, to those of the eyes, and disposed in perfect rows on the abdomen.

Inhabits flowers in hothouses. Communicated by F. Walker, Esq.

GEN. III.—SERICOTHRIPS.

Corpus læve coriaceum, abdomine tomentoso, ano in mare et femina conformi conico: alæ abbreviatæ: caput ad oculos usque immersum: antennæ stylus brevis biarticulatus.

Sp. 1. Ser. staphylinus. Mas et Fem.

Opaque black, with the abdomen silky. Second and third joints of the antennæ and the legs, pale ferruginous; the base of the thighs dusky. Elytra round, shorter than the pterothorax, white, with the base blackish.

Inhabits the flowers of *Ulex Europæa* in plenty. Is excessively active in running and leaping.

GEN. IV.—THRIPS.

Corpus læve aut subtiliter squameum, glabrum: caput pone oculos productum, collo non inciso.

Synoptic Table of Subgenera.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A. No simple eyes | Subg. III. APTINOTHRIPS. |
| AA. Three simple eyes. | |
| B. Prothorax in front produced, narrowed | Subg. I. CHIOTHRIPS. |
| BB. Prothorax of equal breadth. | |
| C. Last segment armed with 2 dorsal spines in female. | Subg. II. LIMOTHRIPS. |
| CC. Last segment unarmed. | |
| D. Style of antennæ longer than 6th joint. | Subg. V. BELOTHRIPS. |
| DD. Style shorter than 6th joint. . . . | Subg. IV. THRIPS, propr. |

Subgen. I.—CHIOTHRIPS.

Caput perparvum: prothorax antrorsum attenuatus: pedes antici perquam incrassati: antennæ breves compressæ, stylo biarticulato.

Sp. 1. Thr. Ch. manicata.

On spikes of grass.

Subgen. II.—LIMOTHRIPS.

Prothorax æquilatus: antennæ stylus biarticulatus, articulo 6^{to}. brevior: ocelli tres: alæ feminæ completæ, maris nullæ. Feminæ segmenta posteriora spinosa.

Thrips spp. *Auct.*

Sp. 2. Thr. L. denticornis. Mas et Fem. *Antennæ articulo 3^{ti}. extrosum acuminato.*

Fore legs incrassate. The tip of the abdomen in the female has several spines, besides the stronger pair on the back of the last segment.

On heath and grass; but rare.

Sp. 3. Thr. L. cerealium. Mas et Fem. *Antennæ articulo 3^{tio}. rotundato.*

^a Thrips physapus. Kirby. Linn. Trans. III. 242.

————— Vassalli-Eandi. Mem. Acad. Turin.
XVI. LXXVI.

The larva is yellow; the pupa paler, with long wing cases.

Exceedingly common on grass and *cerealia*. Mr. Kirby found them in the furrow of the grains of wheat. Earlier in the year Mr. Vassalli-Eandi detected them gnawing (as he expresses it, rather incorrectly, I think) the stems above the knots, and causing the abortion of the ear. It is at this period that their attacks are most mischievous. In the year 1805, one-third of the wheat crop, in the richest plains of Piedmont, is said to have been destroyed by this seemingly insignificant little insect. Whatever the causes may be which produce the alarming increase of these tribes, they appear to operate almost periodically, and over a wide space; for in the same year (1805) the wheat crops in England also suffered from a similar disease, as the communications in contemporary periodicals inform us.

Mr. Kirby was the first who observed that the male of this species is apterous.

I have found, within the stem-clasping leaves of *Elymus arcuarius*, some very small individuals, which may perhaps prove a distinct species.

Subgen. III.—APTINOTHRIPS.

Prothorax æquilatus: ocelli nulli nec alæ: antennæ articulus 6^{tus}. apice attenuatus, absque stylo articulado.

Thrips spp. Gleichen (Gmelin.)

^a Linnæus says of *Thr. physapus*, "hæc forte—unde Secalis spicæ exinaniunt:" the "perhaps" has disappeared in Gmelin's compilation.

Sp. 4. Thr. Apt. rufa. Fem. *Fulva oculis et rostri apice fuscis*.

Thr. rufa. (*Gleichen*, Tab. 16. fig. 6, 7.) *Gmelin*, No. 11.

———— *Nicholson's Journal of Nat. Phil.* Vol. XII.
Pl. 8. fig. 1. (very bad.)

In profusion in the spikes of grass and *cereal*ia.

Sp. 5. Thr. Apt. nitidula. Fem. *Testacea abdominis incisuris, &c. fuscis*.

One half smaller than the preceding.

Found on a muddy sea-coast, I believe on the heads of *Plantago maritima*; but not common.

Subgen. IV.—THRIPS.

Prothorax æquilatus: antennæ stylus articulo 6^{to}. brevior: ocelli tres (alæque ut plurimum): segmentum feminae ultimum compresso-conicum inerme.

Thrips spp. *Auctt.*

Within the limits to which this sketch must be confined, I cannot pretend even to indicate all the species I have seen. At some other time I hope to resume the subject. The following divisions are not exactly those which I should adopt, did the space allow me to characterize the species; but they will serve for the present purpose.

N. B. The males are mostly one-half smaller than the females, and paler, sometimes widely different in colour.

Sect. A. *Tibia et metatarsus anticus apice intrinsecus uncinati*.

Sp. 6. Thr. Ulicis. Mas et Fem. *Elytris nigricantibus basi albidis*.

In profusion on flowers of *Ulex Europæa*. I once met with several of the half-grown larvæ in the keel of the blossom. They were much paler than in any other species that I know. The same species sometimes strays into the blossoms of *Crocus Susianus*; and I once found an individual on corn, so late as July.

Sp. 7. *Thr. phalerata*. Mas et Fem. *Elytris nigricantibus, fascia ante apicem basique pallidis*.

I found a very few specimens on the borders of a corn-field; and I think they were swept off *Lathyrus pratensis*.

Sect. AA. *Tibiæ et tarsi inermes*.

Subs. B. *Elytra linearia, unicolora basi tantum pallidiora*.

Subs. C. *Antennæ stylus filiformis, distincte biarticulatus*.

Sp. 8. *Thr. obscura*. Fem. *Muller. Zool. Dan.* No. 1084.

The larva is like that of *Thr. cerealium*, but has a shorter head; and the wing-cases of the pupæ are shorter.

Varies in autumn, with mere rudiments of wings.

Common on wheat.

Sp. 9. *Thr. ulmifoliorum*. Fem.

The larva in the same situations, yellow; distinguished from most others by two small spines on the back of the last segment. Pupa pale, with very short wing cases.

I have found it undergoing the metamorphosis within the cavity of effete female *cocci* of the elm. Solitary on the under-side of elm-leaves.

Mr. Curtis has kindly shown me a tract, by Professor Passerini,^b on the *Thrips* of the olive, a species very injurious to that valuable tree, which also fixes itself under the leaves. No description is given; but as Passerini supposes it to be *Thr. physapus*, I conclude the colour to be dark, while *Thr. ulmifoliorum* is nearly as pale as *Thr. obscura*.

Sp. 10. *Thr. atrata*. Mas et Fem. *Nigra antennis pedibusque fere concoloribus; elytris nigricantibus, basi albidis*.

In the flowers of *Convolvulus Soldanella*, *Dianthus*, *Centaurea*, *Cyanus*, *Campanulæ*, &c.

Sp. 11. *Thr. vulgatissima*. Mas et Fem.

Thrips physapus . *De Geer*, III. 6. No. 1. Tab. 1. fig. 1.

————— *Shaw, Zool.* VI. 199. Pl. 63.

^b Notizie sopra una specie d'insetto del Gen. *Thrips* dannoso agli Olivi nel Territorio de Pietrasanta n. Atti dell'Accad. de Georgofili. T. xii.

By far the most abundant species, occurring on a great variety of flowers in our gardens throughout the year; appearing first in spring with the *Narcissi*; particularly fond of *Umbelliferae*. The larva, which is yellow, I have found plentifully in the flowers of *Sinapis nigra*.

Sp. 12. Thr. Cynorrhodi. Mas et Fem.

Smaller and paler than the preceding: the style of the antennæ shorter.

Common in the flowers of wild roses.

Subs. CC. *Antennæ stylus perbrevis, articulis vix discretis.*

Subs. D. *Elytra fusca.*

Sp. 13. Thr. grossulariæ. Mas et Fem.

Common in the flowers of gooseberries in spring.

Sp. 14. Thr. physapus. Mas et Fem. *Nigra, antennis pallidis, basi apiceque summo fuscis; tibiis anticis tarsisque lutescentibus elytris fuscis.*

Thrips physapus . *Linn. Fna. S.* 1027.

A very distinct species, and uncommonly active in its movements.

The larva, in form, like that of *Thr. vulgatissima*, but deep orange red: the head, antennæ, and legs, variegated with blackish lines and rings.

Inhabits the flowers of *Cichoraceæ*. Linnæus probably did not distinguish this species from *Thrips vulgatissima*, but his description of the larva belongs to *this*, with which the locality agrees.

Sp. 15. Thr. fuscipennis. Fem.

Common on *Rumex*, and other plants.

Sp. 16. Thr. Ericæ. Fem.

On heath and mountains.

DD. *Elytra testacea aut pallida.*

Sp. 17. Thr. Urticæ. Mas et Fem. *Schra. Beytr.* 31. Tab. 1. fig. 25, 26.

Fabr. Syst. Rhyn. 313. No. 6.

Common in company with *Thr. vulgatissima*, but particularly attached to yellow flowers, as *Nasturtium*, *Thalictrum*,

Ranunculus, &c. in which I find along with it a yellow larva, like that of *Thr. vulgatissima*.

Sp. 18. *Thr. corymbiferarum*. Mas et Fem.

In the flowers of *Corymbiferæ*, with a white border, in the Botanical garden at Glassnevin, near Dublin.

Sp. 19. *Thr. minutissima*. Linn. *Fna. S.* No. 1028.

In company with *Thr. vulgatissima*, and not rare.

Sp. 20. *Thr. discolor*. Mas et Fem.

In flowers of *Cruciferæ*, Glassnevin.

Sp. 21. *Thr. livida*.

In flowers of *Ulex Europæa*, very rare.

Subs. BB. *Elytra linearia, fasciata*.

Sp. 22. *Thr. Primulæ*. Mas et Fem.

Distinguished from the rest of this section by its small size and paler tints; the style of the antennæ is filiform and biarticulate.

Inhabits the flowers of the primrose abundantly.

Sp. 23. *Thr. decora*. *Nigra, antennarum articulo 2^{do}. apice, 3^{ti}. toto, 4^{to}. basi, tibiis apice, anticis fere totis tarsisque pallidis; antennarum stylo distincte biarticulato.*

The style of the antennæ, in this species, is longer than in *Thr. vulgatissima*, and distinctly biarticulate; in the remaining species it becomes much shorter.

Sp. 24. *Thr. dispar*. Fem. *Nigra, antennis fuscis medio indeterminate pallidis; tibiis tarsisque pallidis, illis basi, anticis angustius fuscis*. Mas. *Nigro-fusca, antennis pedibusque pallidis, illis basi et apice, femoribus basi, posterioribus latè infuscatis; elytrorum rudimentis albidis tantum.*

Style of antennæ much less distinctly articulated and shorter than in the last.

On *Festuca fluitans*, and other grasses, in autumn; not rare.

Sp. 25. *Thr. brevicornis*. Fem.

Distinguished by the short antennæ which become thicker towards the end.

Found on *Festuca fluitans*; very rare.

Subs. BBB. *Alæ pterothorace breviores.*

Sp. 26. Thr. subaptera. Fem.

Colour dark, like *Thr. Physapus*, but the metathorax is shorter.

Occurs on muddy coasts, on *Plantago maritima*, I believe.

Sp. 27. Thr. pallens. Fem. *Pallide testacea abdomine nigricante; antennis basi et apice fuscis stylo vix distincte biarticulato.*

[See also *Thr. obscura* var. and *Thr. dispar* male.]

Subgen. V.—BELOTHRIPS.

Antennæ stylus biarticulatus, articulo 6^{to}. longior: fem. segmentum ultimum elongatum, compresso-carinatum, spiniforme: (maris vero ut in reliquis, brevius, apice subtruncato): characteres reliqui fere Thripsidis.

Sp. 28. Thr. B. acuminata. Mas et Fem.

Black, with brown legs; darker antennæ and blackish thighs; fore-shanks incrassate and a little concave below, but less so than in *Thr. manicata*, where they may be called clypeate.

Found on sand-hills by the sea, but whether in the flowers of *Galium verum*, *Lathyrus pratensis*, or *Plantago*, I could not determine.

FAM. III.—COLEOPTRATA.

Elytra latiuscula, postice ciliata, nervis longitudinalibus et transversis: terebra recurva: antennæ variæ: corpus minus depressum.

GEN. V.—MELANTHRIPS.

Antennæ distincte 9-articulatæ: os breve: palporum maxillarium articuli subæquales: alæ anticæ costa pubescentes, nervis transversis tribus: tibiæ anticæ apice productæ: terebra a basi parum recurva.

Sp. 1. Mel. obesa. Mas et Fem.

Deep black, with blackish elytra: larva depressed, pale yellow, body broad behind, the last segment with 4 small pointed scales: antennæ rather long, 7-jointed.

Found in the flowers of *Reseda* and *Ranunculus*.

GENUS VI.—ÆOLOTHRIPS.

Antennæ quasi 5-articulatæ, scilicet articulis 4 ultimis minutissimis in apiculam teretem connatis: os longiusculum teres: palporum maxillarum articulus ultimus perbrevis: oculi versus os producti: tibiæ inermes. Fem. terebra recurva, et abdominis apex subtus fornicato-ascendens.

Subgen. I.—COLEOTHRIPS.

Corpus subdepressum: pterothorax latissimus, subquadratus: alæ anticæ costa nudæ, nervis transversis quatuor. Mar. abdomen lateribus appendiculatum.

Thrips spp. *Auctt.*

Sp. 1. Æ. C. fasciata. Mas et Fem. *Elytris basi, fascia apiceque albis.*

Thrips fasciata . *Linn. Fna. S. 1030.*

———— . *De Geer. III. 18. No. 4.*

Thrips, &c. . . *Geoffr. I. 385. No. 3.*

Larva yellow, the abdomen behind deeper orange, a whorl of hairs on each segment, more conspicuous on the last two: prothorax elongate: antennæ shorter than in the perfect insect, the number of joints similar: mouth nearly perpendicular, not inflected under the breast: joints of maxillary palpi not very unequal.

In various flowers, especially *Reseda*.

Sp. 2. Æ. C. vittata. Fem. *Elytrorum basi et costæ dimidio exteriore albis.*

Subgen. II.—ÆOLOTHRIPS.

Corpus longius, cylindricum: pterothorax constrictus: alarum vix rudimenta.

Sp. 3. Æ. albicincta. Fem. *Atra abdominis apice ferrugineo; antennis basi et abdominis antici annulo albis.*

Addenda.—I have in vain searched on the juniper and flax for *Thrips juniperina* and *Thr. variegata*. *Thr. fusca* (Muller), on account of the insinuated resemblance to *Thr. fasciata*, may perhaps be the same with *Melanthrips obesa*, but the description is too slight to afford any assistance in identifying the species intended.